Amusements.

BRYAN HALL.

Positively only Three Nights M...

THE FOUR SMALLEST HUMAN BEINGS OF MATURE AGE,

Now Known on the Face of the Glo...

Thursday, Friday and Saturd...

Dec. 10th, 11th & 12th.

The Morning Levees are usually held from THREE LEVEES EACH DAY, from 10 to 1 o'clock. Doors open half an hour previous.

GENERAL TOM THUMB and his beautiful wife, the fair lady Lavinia Warren, the famous Queen of Beauty.

COMMODORE NUTT, the celebrated Drummer Boy of the Rhine, having received that cast from Mr. Hiram Powers.

ELLEN MINNIE WARREN, the smallest Lady on earth, never exceeding...

There are a Married Couple, a Bachelor and a Maid, all of perfect form and features. The world never saw so wonderful a Miniature Family. Positively Diminished, Diminutive, social, Lively and Interesting. Will receive calls from visitors every day, and are eager to meet their friends on the floor of the Drawing Room. We shall be glad to see our friends.

At the conclusion of the Historical morning Levees, General and his Lady will wear the trousseau and bridal costume worn at 54 Grand Church on MARRIAGE DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1863, and will attend to the ceremony of distributing Presents among the children.

The rich, rare and costly WEDDING PRESENTS, received by the crowned heads of Europe, will be exhibited at each Levee.

☞ ADMISSION—Twenty-five cents. Children under 10 years of age, Fifteen cents.

TOM THUMB AND COMPANY will hold Levees at the following cities:

WAUKEGAN.....Monday, Dec.
KENOSHA.....Tuesday, Dec.
RACINE.....Wednesday, Dec.
MILWAUKEE.....Dec. 17, 18 and
JOLIET.....Monday, Dec.
OTTAWA.....Tuesday, Dec.
LA SALLE.....Wednesday, Dec.
PEORIA.....Dec. 24, 25 and
BLOOMINGTON.....Dec. 26, 27 and
DECATUR.....Tuesday, Dec.
JACKSONVILLE.....Friday, January 1, 1
SPRINGFIELD.....January 3 an...

de10-s29-30

VARIETIES.

115 & 117 Dearborn stree...

W. CRAWFORD.....Sole Lessee and Manager
J. H. WARRINGTON.....Treasurer

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION

The popular Drama of the

TOODLES.

The original sketch of

KILL AND CURE

NEW AND NOVEL

SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10th, first appearance of the distinguished comedienne,

MISS EVA DRENT.

SCALE OF PRICES:
Dress Circle (reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them).....
Parquette.....
Family Circle.....
Private Boxes.....

de10-s29-30

METROPOLITAN HALL

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER MINSTRELS.

Before a Star Performance—the largest and best troupe of Minstrels in the country, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, and every evening during the week, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. A splendid programme.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18th, benefit of Mr. Arlington. Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats can be secured at the Grand Opera House on Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; gallery, only 25 cents to Matinee.

de10-s29-30 S. S. DINGESS, Agt.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

Madison street, between State and Dearborn streets. Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

Engagement of the beautiful, bewitchingly fascinating artiste,

LA SENORITA CUBAS.

The management is pleased to announce to the public the engagement of this extraordinary gifted and fascinating artiste, who, as a dancer, does not hesitate to declare that she has no superior. She has already won a high reputation in this country, and her success in Boston and New York has been unprecedented. Her performances have been hailed with rapturous applause wherever she has appeared.

FIRST APPEARANCE THIS EVENING, Dec. 10, which will be presented the new and beautiful Spanish Ballet, entitled the Gipsy Queen, in which the fascinating artiste will appear. Also, the Ballet Divertissement, entitled the Bayadere, in which the entire Ballet Company will appear. Also, the Ballet entitled the Fairy Queen, Mademoiselle de Meric—Clarinda; Mademoiselle Adelaide—Titania; Mr. Leon—Oberon. Also, the Ballet entitled the Gipsy Queen, Mademoiselle de Meric—Clarinda; Mademoiselle Adelaide—Titania; Mr. W. H

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863.

SHAKY.

The Southern leaders are beginning to shake nicely in their shoes—each of them will soon begin to shake in. We say re-shake at the beginning of the end, when they all fall to accusing each other, and to casting about for some Moses or Joshua to deliver them. It shows that their confidence in themselves is gone, and that of their own minds their wretched undertaking is hopeless.

"The President—Davis—must reconstruct his Cabinet," says the Richmond *Whig*. "He must call to his aid the very ablest intellects in the country." That is what has already been done. If the Southern Confederacy has any abler man than Jeff. Davis and the crew with him, they are unknown to the country, either North or South; or they are opposed to him and his schemes of abomination, and of course cut his court altogether. The able men of the rebellion, are those who figured before the world this twenty years back, and have led our Northern Democrats by the nose, as a man leads a yearling colt, and have thus lorded it over the whole country. If there are others behind them greater than they, their light is wholly hid under a bushel, and they will no more come forth at Davis or anybody else's bidding, than the spirits will come from the vastly deep because some body in close straits calls for them.

And a precious crew, according to the *Whig*, they are, and a pretty mess they have made of governing a country. It is well to put the confessions of these fellows on record concerning themselves: since it is not long since they claimed, and had the claim allowed by all doughfacery, of possessing all the brains of the country, and of knowing how to govern it. It is some little consolation, after seeing them drive our Government to ruin as nearly as allowed to do, to see them also, with a full swing, push their own craft hopelessly into the sands, rocks and breakers. We feel like thanking God, especially, for our deliverance from such a crew to administer our Government, even for a brief period, and we call upon all good men and women to pray that we may never more be afflicted with such, as our rulers. But hear the *Whig's* confession:

"We have a Department of State that has not been able for nearly three years to establish any relations with any other State; a Treasury Department that has failed to keep its finances from running to ruin; a War Department in the hands of a chief whose studies and course of life have been purely and peculiarly civic; a Navy Department without a navy; a Post Office Department with a very shocking system of mails, the Department of Justice "vacant."

That last is peculiarly good. The Department of Justice "vacant." Yes, and it always has been vacant in that country. What use for justice where even its first principles are unperceived. For the comfort of the *Whig* we can assure him that justice is slowly getting along down in that region, and we hope to see it installed all over that country in about a year more, and Jeff. Davis and all his Departments, and the *Whig* to boot are advised to get out of the way as soon as may be.

"We are getting in too deep water," says the *Whig*, "and a feeling of dread is shaking the souls of the people." We are glad of it, and expect to see the shaking keep on till the whole rotten Confederacy goes to pieces. But let not our friends of copperhead tendencies lose sight of the facts here so graphically delineated by the Whig! That the Southern leaders lack the capacity of governing well; and that, in every part of their concern.

The truth is those men have been vastly overrated, at home and abroad, from first to last, and from highest to lowest, and this applies to their civil and to their military men, both. Stonewall Jackson is overrated, Lee is overrated, and so have been all their leading Generals. When the war broke out nothing was more common than the assertion that "the rebels had got all the good Generals except Scott and he was getting old." As to ourselves we had nobody but McClellan on whom we put any reliance. Who were Grant, and Rosecrans, and Hooker, and Sherman, and Thomas, then? But as the war has gone on, their men have steadily gone down, while ours have come up. Now they have no one to whom they put much confidence except Lee, and he is badly shaken. While of their civil leaders, not one has say longer any prestige except Davis, and they hold on to him because they have nothing else to turn to.

The truth is, these men have held their positions so long by a single trait, and that is audacity. The plantation educated them, each as a little monarch, who never come into measurement with anybody else in season to give him a proper idea of his actual weight among men. Hence there was nothing to which each scoundrel of them did not aspire to, and deem himself equal to. He swaggered through the land of everything all men as his inferiors. And such is human nature, that if a man will only claim largely, and stick to it, his claims will be voted. Let a man swear that he owns the sun, and be only positive and determined enough, and call on his fellows to help him get possession, and an innumerable multitude will set out with one day's rations to take the world's luminary out of the skies and give it over to him. Days or years ago, no matter when, we knew a fellow—no matter where—who was thought to be an egregiously "*smart fellow*." He had abundance of dash, was good at school in robbing henroosts, could drink and swear like a trooper, and was hail fellow, with all rowdies, and so he stood high. It was generally voted that he had talent. But one day the fellow changed his course: gave up his rowdy ways; became in fact pious, and took to praying instead of swearing, and to exhorting instead of robbing henroosts. The result was, he lost all his reputation for talent. He was voted a stupid, common sort of a fellow at once. It was never any thing but a scoundrelly sort of daring that had given him standing. The same are common in which the world views superiority to pure devilishness. Men are afraid of it with a kind of fear, and what they fear, they exalt. And this is the philosophy of the rule of the slaveholders so long in this country. We are glad to see them on the gridiron till their conceit is roasted out of them. And the whole country may well believe that it will yet see them—such as are left—the most abject and well humbled set of fellows in the country. Take away their "niggers" and you will see them collapse suddenly. Like the strut of the barnyard, whose tail feathers are plucked, and comb well hatchelled down, they will be the meekest of all the wearers of feathers.

TAX THE BANKS.

Every description of manufacturing business is taxed three per cent. on its wares, and in several cases this tax is levied on the same goods more than once. For there is one great exception to this rule that should be abolished. There are in full blast sixteen hundred "debt factories," manufacturing "currency," that are let off almost scot free. These favored corporations, by some persons called "banks," enjoy the extraordinary special privilege of drawing interest on their own debts, while all others have to pay interest on what they owe. The manufacturers of these "promises to pay" hundreds of millions, exact large interest thereon, and almost escape taxation. Other people must pay three per cent on their business, but these debt-making shops escape with a nominal tax. Not so with the national banks, founded on the stocks of the United States; they are taxed two per cent on their capital and one and a half income tax on the interest derived from their securities, besides other assessments for corporate expenses, making in all nearly, or quite three per cent.

There [illegible] miscellaneous shinplaster shops—nine-tenths of which are located in the backward States, have depreciated the currency of the country by their vast and almost unrestricted issues to the extent of twenty-five per cent at least. If the two or three hundred millions of "currency" kept afloat by them were withdrawn, Gold would go 25 per cent. The present undue and dangerous inflation of everything would come down in like proportion. It now requires four dollars to do the business that otherwise three would be sufficient to perform. Those 1,600 miscellaneous banks not only depreciate the value of National Treasury notes 25 per cent, but they extract from the pockets of the people not less than thirty millions of dollars in interest and exchange. Congress ought to tax them certainly as high as other manufacturers are taxed. Three per cent is a very low estimate for such extraordinary and pernicious special privileges. One beneficial result would be derived from this tax, in addition to the revenue therefrom—it would cause many or most of those owing them to transfer their capital into the national banks, thereby making a great market for Federal bonds and giving the country a uniform system of currency, at par in all parts of the Union, to say nothing of the handsome revenue that would be derived from the tax on the capital invested in national banking. The West has some weight now in Congress. We hope its representatives will employ their power in banishing the Wild Cats, and securing a uniform currency for the people. The monopolists of the seaboard States have had their way about long enough.

☞ Elsewhere we publish the full text of Gen. Butler's Order, relative to negro troops in his new Department. It is worthy the unconditional patriotism of the man, and the unconditional views of our duty regarding colored troops. It is not simply a technical military order, which will be filed away in the Department to accumulate dust, but a document worthy to rank with the State papers, containing principles vital to the existence of the country, and recommendations which pertain to the great question of human freedom. We commend it to our readers for careful and thoughtful perusal.

☞ The great Goddess of Freedom which now stands upon the Capitol dome, sees no slave within the District of Columbia. A few short years ago, men and women were sold at the auction block in the shadow of the Capitol. It was eminently fitting that the decree of Emancipation should be followed by the elevation of the symbol of Human Freedom.

☞ The first election in Napoleon (Henry Co., Ohio,) under its new corporation, came off on the 26th ult., and resulted in a handsome victory for the Union men. A so-called Union ticket had been gotten up under the auspices of the copperhead leaders with 87 of the seven candidates Valiandighamers. Not relishing that kind of Unionism, the true friends of the war brought out a new ticket made up of old Republicans and Democrats, who had refused to bow the knee to the Copperhead Baal, and the friends of this ticket went into the contest on the ground that no Vallandigham man ought to be elected. The result was a complete Union triumph, the Anti-Vallandigham ticket being all elected, the majority on Mayor being 22. Napoleon has heretofore given a strong Democratic majority.

☞ Marshall Yates, brother of Gov. Yates, has enlisted as a private in the 100th regiment of Illinois infantry. He reported himself at the headquarters of Lieut. Hubbs, at Spring field, on Monday, and received his uniform, blanket, etc. His patriotic course cannot fail of exerting a good influence upon the young men of our county. We trust there are many more of the same sort.

☞ Municipal elections in the cities of Cambridge, Chelsea, Lawrence, Fall River, New Bedford and Springfield, Massachusetts, took place on the 8th, resulting in the success of the Union ticket in each case.

A Rebel Yiew of Our Late Successes and the Future.

At Ringold, Ga., our forces captured a rebel mail. **The following is from the letter of a rebel officer to his wife.** It gives an interesting and important confession of disaster to Bragg:

The people have prepared out for the unfortunate issue of yesterday's battle, of which I now can give you but a hasty sketch.

The original object of sending aid to the relief of Bumside, as it was supposed Gen. Bragg felt convinced that he would speedily realize that we were needs of more than a third of our strength, we stripped him for the fight—no sooner said than done. Longstreet was detached with his corps, and when, on Monday, he began operations by attacking in tremendous force and carrying by assault the Lookout Valley, on the left of Missionary Ridge, our force on the mountain, much inferior in numbers, had to fight under the disadvantage of fatigue, and united with the balance of the army on Missionary Ridge following up the victory of the day before, struggled with Hardee's defeated falling back and concentrated and the other force sent to East Tennessee returning, but it was not determined whether, on and on Monday morning the enemy twice attempted to carry our position on the right, he on each occasion was repulsed with great slaughter. Having given a full share of attention to that part of the line, and hearing heavily on our centre immediately under the command of Gen. Anderson, left to Hardee's corps, moving against the single line that defended it, in overwhelming force; but as our artillery and musketry mowed their advance down, another and another was ready to take its place. With the aid of the fourth line he took the position, capturing the two guns abandoned.

At this juncture matters looked terribly, and I never will forget the look of anguish written on dear General Hardee's face. He sent me hurriedly to make some changes in his other divisions yet intact, and to hurry forward to stem the tide of the defeat that was rapidly assuming a dreadful proportions. On retiring, I found him with the fragment of the broken division, attempting to rally them. A hard task we found it, while the leaden hail of the enemy's musketry showered around us; and it is most remarkable how he or thoseof his staff who escaped unharmed. Three times I rode to and fro before I reached Major White had his horse killed under him, and I had found the General but a little while before his horse was severely wounded. Dr. Breyzacker had his cap cut, while Hunt and myself escaped unharmed.

At the juncture I spoke of, the balance of the staff were out of reach at other points, executing serious orders. I cannot approximate our loss—perhaps 1,000 to 4,000 killed, wounded and missing, which I fear means too plainly desertion. Of artillery our loss is heavy. Hardee's corps lost twelve pieces, and Breckinridge twenty-six. I cannot tell when or where the next battle will be fought. I am not sure that the enemy will come out as far as Dalton, where I think a stand will be made.

Mr. Colfax's Speech.

Mr. Colfax immediately upon his election as Speaker, and being conducted to the Chair said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—To-day will be marked in American history as the beginning of a Congress destined to deal out to the most important questions of the century, and during whose existence the Rebellion which has passed its culmination, will be put to the question—century, to our cause and to many, and administration—die a deserved death! Not only will your constituents watch with strict scrutiny your deliberations here; but the friends of liberty, in the most distant lands, will be interested spectators of your acts in this great trans Roman forum. I invoke you to approach these grave questions with the calm thoughtfulness of statesmen, freeing your discussions from that acerbity which mars instead of advancing legislation, and with kindness reliance on that divine power which gave victory to those who fought for the Union, and can give even greater victory to those who are seeking to save it from destruction, from the hand of the parricide and traitor. I invoke you also to remember that sacred truth which all history verifies, that they who rule in righteousness shall perish from the earth." Thanking you with a grateful heart for this distinguished mark of your confidence and regard, and appealing to you all for that support and forbearance by the aid of which alone I can hope to succeed, I am now ready to take the oath of office and enter upon the duties you have assigned me.

A Relic of Valley Forge.

At a late meeting of the New England Historical Genealogical Society, three photographs of a relic discovered at Valley Forge, were presented for examination. The Boston *Advertiser* says:

It was found a few weeks since by some workmen who were digging among the ruins of an ancient building in Valley Forge, which was Washington's headquarters in 1777–8. The first supposed relic was that of a wooden block about three inches square, and it lay for some days neglected among the rubbish; but on examination it turned out to be a box of some ratsville composition, somewhat corroded. Within it was another box plated with silver and carefully packed, which contained a miniature beautifully painted and well preserved. It represents a person in an embroidered coat, ruffled shirt, and a wig, a costume peculiar to the middle of the last century. On the edge of the right shoulder may be seen the initials "H. HALL," though it is probably the painter's name. The house among the ruins of which this relic was found is said to have been founded about 1700.

Confederate Currency Circulated at the Point of the Bayonet.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY CORPS, }
ATHENS, TENN., Sept. 25, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDER, No. —. Confederate money is the currency of the country. All persons refusing to take it in current transactions for produce or manufactures necessary for the army or people will be subject themselves to being arrested and being sent to army headquarters for strengthening the department fund for money, and for having their goods confiscated. All bonds, notes, dues, and otherwise imposed upon citizens by the Federal Government are declared null and void.

By order,
BRIG. GEN. FRANKLIN, Commanding.
CHAS. ANDERSON, 2 A. G.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Copperhead Scheme to Control Congress—Its Failure—Gen. Butler's Order—The Death of Mr. Etheridge—The Copperhead Scheme to Control Congress.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1863.

THE COPPERHEAD SCHEME TO CONTROL CONGRESS.

As I wrote you some days since they would, the Copperheads in Congress last night perfected their scheme for getting control of the House, so far as it could be, up to the present time. I learn that the plan was organized months since, and that Etheridge is in the conspiracy. The intention is to elect Copperheads to all the offices from Speaker down, control the committees, &c. With this intention the leaders took care in the first place to give notice to all the States in which they were Democratic majorities to send on certificates for members, based on an act of the last session, which provides that the Clerk shall place the name of no member of Congress upon the roll, unless he shall produce a certificate to the effect that he was elected according to the laws of the State or in pursuance of the laws of the United States. The States so notified were Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York, and these States have corrected the certificates of their members accordingly. Mr. Etheridge now takes the ground that Vermont, Missouri East and West Virginia, Oregon, Kansas, Maryland, and Minnesota cannot be represented, as the members have no certificates to the effect that they are duly elected according to law. This would leave out twenty-two Union members, including F. P. Blair, and five copperheads. Mr. Etheridge has also notified the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Maryland to correct their certificates, to make a show of honesty, but knowing that the corrected certificates will not soon be received. It is seen by the copperheads that even should this be done in time, there is yet the case of Maryland; and the Governor of that State will refuse to give corrected certificates, which, with the twenty-two votes thrown out altogether, would in copperhead opinion leave the Union men in a minority. In this way the Democrats are to control. Wood Fernandez will elect Etheridge, Clerk. Should this plan does not succeed, they will run Cox of Ohio for Speaker, merely out of compliment to him. This is the plan for which the Copperheads hope to control Congress, and which is the last card in their game of opposition to the war and the Administration.

The Union men are not idle, however, check-mate them by falling back upon the plan of old John Q. Adams, who in the celebrated New Hampshire case, when the Clerk refused to put the vote himself, moved that a member take the chair, which was carried and the House organized.

There is great anxiety to learn what to-morrow may bring forth, and many anticipate a very stormy time in the House.

The existence of this plan or scheme at this time shows not only the intentions of the Copperhead leaders are still traitorous, but that they are determined, if possible, to carry them out, in face even of the late emphatic verdict of the people against their policy. Fernando Wood, Allen, Woods, Harris and others, are chuckling to-day over the hoped for success of their plans, and the sid they expect to derive from their recalcitrant.

GIGANTIC FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT.

A Captain Wm. Stoddard, a quartermaster stationed at Alexandria, was arrested yesterday and lodged in the Capitol Prison, charged with having defrauded the Government to the amount of over $\$40{,}000$. The fraud it is alleged was perpetrated in the purchase and delivery of grain for the army of the Potomac. By collusion with the contractors, it has been able to make fifteen cents on every bushel, of what is called mixed grain, (corn and oats.) Twenty pounds for him. He purchased 56 pounds of corn, for say 28 cents, and 32 pounds of oats for 90 cents; but delivers 32 pounds of corn, for which he pays 32 cents, and 12 pounds of corn, for 94 cents. The twelve pounds of corn cost 30 cents, and the twenty pounds of oats 56 cents, making 86 cents to him, but for which he charged 94 cents to the Government. It is also said to-day that the Chief Quartermaster of the post, Captain Ferguson, can also been arrested for complicity in this matter. The arrest and fraud are the great excitement in the Quartermaster's Department here yesterday and to-day, though the city papers have not yet got hold of the matter.

TREASURER'S ESTIMATES.

I sent you by telegraph the estimates of the Treasurer for the ensuing year. In round numbers they are:

For Army	$$700,000,000$$
For Navy	143,000,000
For Civil	102,000,000
Total	$$945,000,000$$

I learn the Secretary has figured the estimates down as closely as possible.

PRESENT TO THE PRESIDENT FROM THE LADIES OF CHICAGO.

President Lincoln was yesterday presented with a magnificent gold watch and chain, having charge of the Sanitary Fair in Chicago. It cost $200, and is suitably inscribed. It was presented to the President on account of his being the largest contributor to the Fair. The original draft of the Proclamation Monday was presented to the Fair by the President, and sold for $3,000. The watch was presented by Mrs. Rose and other ladies accompanied by a letter, which was presented by Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, M. C. from Chicago. The President made a suitable acknowledgment, and in return thanks to the ladies by letter in a few days.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT

Is much improved, and he is now able to leave his bed. He says that he has at last got something that he can digest, and that is corn dodger. His face is slightly marked, but in a few days he will be quite recovered.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Breaking of the Pontoon Bridge—Loss of Life—Latest from Chickamauga—Richard Hines Executed—Gen. Lafayette Dead—Rebels Unearthed—Digging, etc., etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 8, 1863.

A most distressing accident occurred at this place to-day. The prisoners captured on Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Taylor's Ridge, are corralled on the island opposite to prepratory to being sent North by rail. This morning they were ready to transport a squad of four or five hundred to Nashville, and they were marched on the pontoon bridge, which connects the Island with the main land, to be loaded. When fourteen cars and the mules attached were on the bridge it broke, and the mules, cars and all went down the river. Many were killed outright, and it is most remarkable how he or thoseof his guard who escaped with the loss of a limb. The wife of the fourth line he took the position, capturing the two guns abandoned.

At this juncture matters looked terribly, and I never will forget the look of anguish written on dear General Hardee's face. He sent me hurriedly to make some changes in his other divisionsyet intact, and to hurry forward to stem the tide of the defeat that was rapidly assuming a dreadful proportions. On retiring, I found him with a fragment of the broken division, attempting to rally them. A hard task we found it, while the leaden hail of the enemy's musketry showered around us; and it is most remarkable how he or thoseof his staff who escaped unharmed. Three times I rode to and fro before I reached Major White had his horse killed under him, and I had found the General but a little while before his horse was severely wounded. Dr. Breyzacker had his cap cut, while Hunt and myself escaped unharmed.

At the juncture I spoke of, the balance of the staff were out of reach at other points, executing serious orders. I cannot approximate our loss—perhaps 1,000 to 4,000 killed, wounded and missing, which I fear means too plainly desertion. Of artillery our loss is heavy. Hardee's corps lost twelve pieces, and Breckinridge twenty-six. I cannot tell when or where the next battle will be fought. I am not sure that the enemy will come out as far as Dalton, where I think a stand will be made.

Gen. Longstreet's command is still in East Tennessee until the strength of the fifth Kentucky cavalry, which came in on his rear, is ascertained. It is said that a quarter of a pound to the head daily supply for an accomplished regiment. The rebs have interfered with the Kentucky cavalry, and one of the unpolished friends of the South from this and kindred luxuries, and they are put to great shifts to procure the required meat supplies. The cavalry are chivalrous fellows with a number of exploits to their credit. Longstreet's command is small, and a man could travel from one end of the Confederacy to the other, and receive every where the most abundant hospitality. The people, on account of their addiction to this habit are skinny, scrawny, scraggy creatures, and present a generally repulsive appearance. A smoking, chewing and dipping people, and administering to their gratification is considered a charming lady's highest accomplishment. Every thing is cooked in the pinery this winter.

Loading on the Upper Wisconsin.

[From the Grant County Herald.]

From Warren Marathon county, we learn that the work of loading logs into the river is actively going on. Long after dark the sound of men are clustered about the rapids, and operations are conducted by the light of fires. Many hands are employed this winter in the pinery this winter.

Corner in Illinois.

The farmers in southern Illinois have for some time had a corner on corn, and are now operating with success on the wheat market. Flour is nearly double the price of last year, and the farmers are realizing handsomely. Provisions are also high, and the farmers are making money hand over fist. Every body is prosperous in that section of the State.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market—Dec. 8.

The market on Monday portrayed, in a measure, the dull feeling that was experienced on Saturday. The sales were confined to a few small lots for immediate, the market did not come up from its depression. The sales were confined to a few small lots for immediate, at about the close of the week. Crude was offered at 8½c per gallon, and refined at 20c, but no sales of either were reported. At the close the market was more unsettled than ever. At the close of the week the market became more settled, and sales of crude at 8½c per gallon, and refined at 20c.

Petroleum is reported in this article, Monday, at 8½c per gallon, and refined at 20c.

Alcohol—Off was held at 40c, with sales, but not to any extent, some dealers were demanding higher figures. We have heard of any transactions other than what we have noted above.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—Dec. 7.

The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at Phillips' avenue drove-yard are smaller than they have been for some weeks past, and prices are firmer, in consequence in more active and prices are better. The arrivals of cattle at the Avenue drove-yard, as at from Monday, a few choice sold at 11@12c, and a few at 10c, but the bulk of the sales were at 9@10c per lb gross, as to quality.

The following is the list of sales:

IN THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of hogs at the Union drove-yard (Mr. Mash's) are about the same as about 4,000 this week. The market is active and prices are well sustained. Sales of 1,000 head were at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard, at 6@6½c per lb gross.

Sales of 1,000 head were at Ridge Run Drove Yard, kept by Phillips & Mash, at from Sunday to Monday.

Detroit Grand Market—Dec. 8.

Wheat—Receipts, 4,000 bu. Although prices are nominally unchanged, yet parties interested will probably be able to purchase at a little lower figures than those quoted, owing to the decline in the prices of gold; No 1 white is worth $1 30@1 31; amber $1 30; No 2 red $1 28@1 29; No 1 do $1 30@1 31; amber $1 30; No 2 white $1 27@1 28; No 1 do $1 28@1 29; amber $1 28; No 2 do $1 25@1 26.

Oats—Receipts, 1,000 bu. Sales at 60c per bu.

Barley—Receipts, 1,000 bu. Sales at $1 10@1 15 per bu.

Flour—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Sales at $6 50@7 per bbl.

Corn Meal—Sales at $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

Provisions—Receipts light. Market unchanged and steady. Sales at $12@12 50 per bbl for mess pork; $13@13 50 per bbl for clear do; $8@8 50 per bbl for mess beef; $9@9 50 per bbl for extra do; $11@11 50 per bbl for prime mess do; $12@12 50 per bbl for extra clear do; 8@8½c per lb for hams; 8@8½c per lb for shoulders; 8½@9c per lb for sides; 8½@9c per lb for smoked do; 8@8½c per lb for dried do; 10@10½c per lb for lard.

Butter—Receipts, 1,000 lbs. Sales at 25@30c per lb.

Eggs—Receipts, 1,000 doz. Sales at 30@35c per doz.

Potatoes—Receipts, 1,000 bu. Sales at 75@80c per bu.

Onions—Receipts, 1,000 bu. Sales at $1 50@1 75 per bu.

Apples—Receipts, 1,000 bu. Sales at $2 50@3 per bbl.

Dried Fruits—Apples in fair demand and supply, Indiana and Michigan fruit. New York, Ohio and Illinois fruit is not in market. Peaches in small supply, and firm at previous quotations. Plums are in fair demand and supply, and firm at previous quotations.

Dried Apples, prime.....$ @ 6½c
Do Quartered.....$ @ 6½c
Do Sliced.....$ @ 6½c
Dried Peaches.....$ @ 6½c
Do Halves.....$ @ 6½c
Do Quarters.....$ @ 6½c
Do Sliced.....$ @ 6½c
Dried Plums.....$ @ 6½c
Dried Cherries.....$ @ 6½c
Dried Raspberries.....$ @ 6½c
Dried Blackberries.....$ @ 6½c
Dried Whortleberries.....$ @ 6½c

Baltimore Provision Market—Dec. 8.

The receipts of provisions of the past week are moderate and prices rule steadier for Bacon. Mess Pork is scarce and wanted at $15 50@16 00 per bbl. Prime is held at $13 50@14 00. Western Mess Beef is scarce at $9@9 50 per bbl. Prime Mess Beef is scarce at $8@8 50 per bbl. Prime is held at $7@7 50. Western Lard is scarce at 10@10½c per lb. Hams are in good demand at 10@11c per lb. Shoulders are held at 8@8½c per lb. Sides are held at 9@9½c per lb. Dried Beef is held at 11@12c per lb. Bacon is held at 8@8½c per lb for Shoulders, 9@9½c for Sides, and 10@10½c for Hams. Butter is in good demand at 30@35c per lb for Western Reserve, and 25@30c for Western. Eggs are in good demand at 30@35c per doz. Potatoes are in good demand at $1 75@2 per bu. Onions are in good demand at $2@2 50 per bu. Apples are in good demand at $3@3 50 per bbl. Dried Fruits are in good demand. Dried Peaches are held at 10@12½c per lb. Dried Apples are held at 6@7c per lb. Dried Cherries are held at 20@25c per lb. Dried Blackberries are held at 8@9c per lb. Dried Whortleberries are held at 8@9c per lb.

Toledo Grain Market—Dec. 8.

There is very little activity in our market, to-day holders of wheat expecting rather more. Sellers there are very few offering, and buyers are not plenty. Wheat—sales yesterday after our report of 5,000 bu at $1 30 cash; 5,000 bu at $1 30 seller January; 5,000 bu at $1 30 seller March; 5,000 bu at $1 30 seller April; 5,000 bu at $1 30 seller May; 5,000 bu at $1 30 seller June. Corn—sales of 2,000 bu at 70c. Oats—sales of 2,000 bu at 46c; held higher from store.

The Demand for English Meats.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 9th.]

Very little doing for England, and even this little does not pay. The demand for France is better, but much better than they are at present. We will say that the demand for England is very light, and there will be a falling off in the receipts of American meats in the early part of January. Mr. Hansen's cargo of only two-thirds as contracted with last season, up to the 1st of January, and it is probable that no more will be sent. Grapes did and in early part receipt. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Zanesville, Wheeling, Steubenville, Pittsburgh

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL.

Positively only Three Nights!

THE FOUR SMALLEST HUMAN BEINGS OF MATURE AGE.

Ever Known on the Face of the Globe.

The publications of ... now becoming a "household word" ... of our country. They are ... Medical Journal, one ... read what is good. The ... American wants and ... each, of its kind, as ... the critical could desire. They ... obtained a circulation ... of cheap books, and have ... science never before conceded ... price. The motto, ... "Incomparable in ... Unapproachable in ... is appropriate and eminently just.

Dr. James,

Formerly of New Orleans, whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood and other ... PEAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT.

Has permanently located himself at 78 Randolph st., Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the sits of entire press of the South.

The records of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES, who, for the last, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and observation. ... Some cases in Mercury, Iodide, Potassium, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla in the treatment of blood diseases, but a specialist, which he positive ... Chronic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method of ... Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. ... Office hours from 9 A. M. until 97 M. ...

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Now,

Dr. [illegible], formerly of St. Louis, Mo., ... located at 64 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., for a short time ... a private and delicate nature in both sexes, which ... Ladies will find ... Gentlemen ... Rooms separate, where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. ... Communications ... to P. M. Box 5,076 Chicago, Ill. Communications ... confidential. Consultations free. Address P. O. Box ... Medicines sent by express to all parts of the United ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1868.

THE CITY.

SOLDIERS' FAIR COMMENCES.—The lady managers of the Soldiers' Home Fair acknowledge the receipt of $200 from the Ladies Aid Society, Monroe, Wis., per G. W. Hoffman.

SUMMARIZED.—The Provost Marshal, or other Government officers, should take efficient steps to stop the carrying of young men, who are "under" very sudden "to Canada and Yellowstone. Both of a feather flock together.

BURGLARY.—Frank Curran, the burglar, who broke into Tuttle's barber shop notes, and stole all he thought he could make available, was in custody last night, and bids fair to get for his expenses before the Recorder's Court.

LARCENY.—Mary Conley, a woman whose home has been scarcely a month, was up at the Police Court yesterday morning for larceny. The complainant, Mary Harris, stated that the defendant stole a shawl, dress and hoop skirt, valued at $16 from the New York House. She was committed for trial in default of bail in $200.

PERSONAL.—Lieutenant Colonel Robert A. Gilmore, who was severely wounded at the late battle at Chattanooga, arrived in the city on Wednesday, and is stopping with Hon. Robert S. Wilson, his father-in-law. Colonel Gilmore was in command of the fifth at the time of the battle, and had shot through the thigh and in the foot. He is still unable to walk, but is expected to recover.

ESCAPE OF THE GRENADIER CONFIDENTIAL.—Daniel McAllister, whose arrest for passing a counterfeit twenty-dollar greenback was mentioned in these columns yesterday, had his case disposed of before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning. He was bound over for trial in the sum of $1,000, and was on his way to jail in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Wheeler, when he gave him the slip and made his escape. So far as known he has not been retaken.

LIEUT. COL. STUART STILL LIVING.—We are pleased to learn that Dispatch has been rewarded to the effect that the last dispatch announcing the death of Lieut. Col. Stuart, of the 8th Illinois, was erroneous, and that he is living still. We have been several conflicting dispatches regarding the matter, and we trust that the latest reports received will prove true—that he is alive and convalescent.

CHILDREN FROM THE EAST.—A company of forty-two children, under the care of G. H. Allen of H. Ill., passed through Chicago yesterday morning en route to St. Charles, Whiteside county. They came from the New York Juvenile Asylum, and, instead of settling down in their destination at once in preparation for entry into church and school, as for adoption. The children averaged from 10 to 14 years of age. The boys were eighteen in number, sent out by this institution to Illinois, and the girls twenty-four.

MORE "GRAYBACKS."—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning eight hundred and fifty-six rebel prisoners, including one dead and one wounded, arrived from Chattanooga, where they had been captured in the recent battles. They are a fine-looking, muscular set of men, mostly Georgians. They are guarded by a detachment of the 15th Veteran Invalid Corps. They left the same afternoon, for Rock Island, where they will be held until further changed. The dead one referred to, died just before reaching the city.

COUNTY JAIL STATISTICS.—The present number of prisoners in the County Jail is 78—98 males and 10 females. Of the former, 54 are under the age of eighteen; and of the latter, three are likewise under eighteen. There are but six of the entire number who are serving sentences, the others being committed for trial and awaiting such. The offences for which they are incarcerated are as follows:

Murder, 5; assault, 4; forgery, 8; arson, 1; burglary, 7; robbery, 9; robbing post office, 1; counterfeiting, 1; larceny, 37; miscellaneous, 5.

SOLDIERS' BURIAL.—The following extract of a letter under date of November 8th, 1863, from Capt. Chickering, of the 80th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, may interest many:

Yesterday morning I was detailed by General Sheridan to escort the body of Lieut. Mann to his grave in this vicinity. I did so. Lieut. Mann had a furlough, and I met him at Louisville, took charge of his remains, and took down the rank, regiment, name and number of the grave, date of death, and date of burial of each. Each grave is marked by a pile of fifty graves in each, on the side of a beautiful hill. I think I have informed you that I have fixed upon a spot for Lieut. Mann's burial. I have informed his father by letter, and shall write to him again, and inform him of the exact location of the grave, so that if he wishes to remove the remains he can do so. I have also informed his father